Steam Communication with the Ports o

It seems desirable, for the developement and welfare of that country, that the steamers belonging to any of the lines running between Panama and San Francisco, or any other new line, should call periodically, on fixed days, at the port of Iztapan, or rather San José, as the anchorage is called to which the port has lately been removed.

There are grounds to believe that the carrying out of this idea might be advantageous to the country, not only in a commercial point of view, but in many other respects ; whilst the parties undertaking the affair would certainly derive handsome profits, particularly if made extensive to the ports of the other Central American States.

In the first place, it is but reasonable to suppose that a great proportion of domestic travellers, who are now compelled to go by land, not having any other means of conveyance, would certainly prefer, when once steamers were established, to travel by sea, led by the powerful inducements of comfort, cheapness and despatch. It follows, then, that the port of San José would become the rendezvous of a daily increasing crowd of passengers.

The principal towns of Central America are on the western slope of the Cordillera, at a small distance from their respective ports on the Pacific, with which they communicate by stage roads. Considerable internal traffic exists between those

It is likewise highly probable that many of the passengers returning from California, and bound fo the Atlantic States or Europe, would be inclined to land at San Jose, and to cross over the territory of Guatemala. This new route offers the advantage. Guatemala. This new route offers the auvantage, that the sea voyage on the Pacific is shortened by as many days as are now required by the steamers to run from the latitude of San José to Panama. From San José to Guatemala is ninety miles distance. The journey is performed by stages, over a carriage road, at from \$\$ to \$10 each person; but this fare would naturally be reduced, in consequence of the increase of travellers.

of the increase of travellers.

Between Guatemala and Izabal, (225 miles,) the Between Guateman and Izabai, (220 miles,) the journey requires from five to six days, and is made on horses or mules, at a moderate expense. The road is good, and passes all the way through a healthy country. The government of that republic has in contemplation the construction of a good carriage road; and the completion of such an improvement, might be made the condition of an agreement or contract to be entered into on the premises.

premises.

Assuming that a small steamer, to ply between Izabal and Belize is also established, this passage would require aday more, and it follows, that the entire journey from San José to Bolize would be performed in seven or eight days; that is, the same number as (to our knowledge) is now required to travel by steam from the latitude of San José to Panama.

From Belize there is a monthly steam conveyand two days distance, to Kingston (Jamaica,) mexion with the British West India mail steam in connexion with the British West India mail steam packets, by which passengers for Europe might continue their voyage, whilst those bound for the Gulf or Atlantic States would take their course direct, or by way of Havana, by the now existing lines, either to New Orleans, Charleston or New York as their ultimate destination might happen to be. However, in our opinion, the best plan would be to establish a steamer, trading monthly between Belize and New York, and calling at Havana. By this means the entire trip would amount—from

The intercourse between Mexico and Guatemala will be likewise considerably facilitated and increased by the contemplated coastwise conveyance on the Pacific. Supposing the steamers touch at Acapulco, a passenger starting from the city of Mexico would arrive at Acapulco by stages in five days, from Acapulco to San José three days, and thence to Guatemala by stage, one day more. This makes together nine days, instead of forty to fifty days, now required to perform that voyage by land, over very bad roads, and at great expense and inconvenience.

The intercourse and coastwise trade between Guaternala and the other Central American States, alternaly considerable, would rapidly increase. The journey to San Salvador might be performed in two or three days, via Acajutla or Libertad; to San Miguel, three or four days, via La Union; to Leon, five days, via Realejo; and to Punta Arenas, Costa Rica, six to seven days.

It is an acknowledged fact, that any facilities in point of safety, speed, comfort, or cheapness, tendered to the travelling public, promote an increase of movement. Attracted by the superior accommodations offered them, the public will not limit themselves to voyages on business only, but many excur-

selves to voyages on business only, but many excur-sions on pleasure, for the purpose of visiting the different places of Central America, will take place, as has been the case on the coasts of Chili, Bolivia, and Peru, the owners of which lines have realized

and Peru, the owners of which lines have realized immense profits.

The government of Guatemala is prepared to grant every possible advantage and protection to asy respectable parties undertaking the accomplishment of the object in view; and should the governments of the other States—namely, Salvador, Henduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, favor the enterprise to some extent, there is no doubt but that it would preve a very successful operation.

Indeed, the establishment of steam communication from port to port, along the Pacific coast of

Indeed, the establishment of steam communication from port to port, along the Pacific coast of Central America, on which side most of the population of that region is settled, would be the most effectual means to consolidate peace, keep up a good understanding, and bring about the ultimate political union or combination of those petty republics, by bringing their inhabitants into personal contact with each other, creating new ties of material interest, strengthening the old ones, and destroying sectional spirit, mutual suspicion, foolish jealousy, and groundless enmity, by the influence of continued intercourse and civilization.

Mr. Molina, the representative of Guatemala in this country, has been authorized to negotiate with companies or individuals, respecting the objects in view.

The steamers will not, of course, be subject to

The steamers will not, of course, be subject to any duties of tonage, port dues, or import, of any other denomination, in the ports of Gustemals.

Four hours delay are calculated as sufficient for stopping time at San José; but in case there should not be anything to land or to ship, the vessels may proceed without any detention whatever.

In the event of the other Central American governments concurring on this project and statements.

In the event of the other Central American governments concurring on this project, and stations being established on their coasts, the whole of the time lost by stoppages at the six stations of San José, Acajutla, Libertad, Union, Realejo, and Punta Arenas, would probably not exceed twenty-four hours. Such a delay, on the long distance performed by the Panama or Nicaragua lines, appears of little consequence, and cannot materially affect the interests of the companies, because the advantages would more than compensate the inconvenience or additional expenses.

The company will save a great deal of money by taking its supply of water and fresh provisions.

The company will save a great deal of money by taking its supply of water and fresh provisions either at Acajutla or La Union, directly from the hands of the producer, instead of purchasing the stock necessary for the voyage of the Pacitic ocean steamers at Panama from second hands, and at very high prices, as is done at the present day. The Panama market being to a certain extent sapplied from Central America, it is needless to remark that by getting their provisions on the spot of production, the steamers will derive not only the benefit of cheap prices, but also a great improvement in quality.

Quality.
On the other hand, Acajutla and La Union pos

On the other hand, Acajutla and La Union pos-sess all the requisites for establishing coal depots, if found advisable.

The tediousness of a long voyage will be relieved by frequent stations, where passengers may land without apprehension, and enjoy tropical scenery.

It is hardly to be presumed that the inter-oscanic passage across Guatemala can enter into competi-tion with the Panama or Nicaragua routes, nor at-tent sides the great mass of the travelling public: tract either the great mass of the travelling public; but, on the other hand, it is not preposterous to an-ticipate that many individuals will find it an eligi-ble direction, precisely on account of its being less ble direction, precisely on account of its being less crowded, and of the route traversing a healthy climate, where the traveller has an opportunity of viewing some of the most magnificent aspects of nature, in the shape of volcanoes, lakes, &c., &c., not to mention the precious antiquities enclosed in that country.

From the above statement, it will be easily per seived that the project in contemplation emb

served that the project in contemplation embraces two different parts:—
First—The establishment of steam communica-tion all along the coast of Central America, in con-nection with the Panama and San Francisco

steamers.

Second—The opening of a new inter oceanic route through Guatemala, for which purpose it is required:

a.—That the port of San José, on the Pacific, should be made a regular station for those steamers.

b.—The establishment of a small steamer plying between lyabal and Belize, on the Atlantic, which vessel would navigate the beautiful fresh water lake called Golfo Unice, and the river Dulce, so graphically described by Stephens in his travels; and she apould next enter the sea in the Bay of Honduras. -The establishment of a large steamer between

Belize and New York, or Charleston, calling at

Belize and New York, or Charleston, calling at Havana.

The following particulars respecting the ports and towns of Central America, on the Pacific side, come to the point, and will assist in forming a correct estimation of the project under consideration.

Ean José, in the republic of Guatemala, is connected by carriage roads with the following towns:—Escuintla, suger growing place, forty-live miles distant; Amatitlan, seventy-two miles, and Antigua, sixty-three miles, cochineal growing piaces; and the city of Guatemala, capital of the republic, ninety miles distant. The country's exports are cochineal, provisions, coarse woollen manufactures, &c., &c., for a value of nearly two millions.

Acajutla, in the State of Salvador, leads to the towns of Sonsonate, eighteen miles distant; Agua-

Acajutia, in the State of Salvador, leads to the towns of Sonsonate, eighteen miles distant: Aguachapan, forty-eight miles; Santa Ana, sixty six miles; and other large towns. The district is very well populated, and yields indigo, cattle, tobacco, sugar, balsam, provisions, &c., &c.

La Libertad, also in Salvador, is the entrance to the city of San Salvador, capital of the State, distance forty-two miles. The district is rich in agricultural productions.

La Union, in the same State, leads to San Miguel, forty-two miles, a town of some importance on ac-

La Union, in the same State, leads to San Miguel, forty two miles, a town of some importance on account of its commerce, mines and agriculture. Indigo, sugar, cotton, tobacco, bullion, and ores, are exported therefrom. La Union, or Tigre Island, in its vicinity, is the outlet of Tegueigalpa, the principal town of Honduras, and the centre of a rich mineral district. The exports of Salvador can be estimated at more than a million and a half of dollars, and those of Honduras at about one million.

Realejo, in the State of Nicaragua, at nine miles distance from Chinandega, and thirty-eight miles from Leon, capital of the State. Nicaragua exports mahogany, dyewood, cotton, indigo, provisions, &c., &c., for mere than a million of dollars.

Punta Arenas, in the republic of Costa Rica, is at seventy-two miles distance from San José, its capital, and is connected with that city and all the other towns, by an excellent road. Costa Rica exports coffee. provisions, timber, hides, &c., &c., for nearly a million and a half of dollars.

Literary Review.

THE UPPER TEN THOUSAND. By C. Astor Bristed. New York: Stringer & Townsend. 1852.

Mr. C. Astor Bristed is a fortunate man. Born to wealth, he was endowed with rational tastes, and was doing no violence to his natural disposition, when, after a successful collegiate career in this country, he preferred spending four or five years in classic study, on the banks of the Cam, to sharing the profligate dissipation, and disgraceful idleness, in which the early manhood of so many of our pro-mising youths is squandered. He made himself, what it was his highest ambition to become, scholar; and is, besides, we believe, a gentleman. To so many enviable titles to distinction, he is now desirous of adding a still more honorable one-that of a successful author. A dangerous experiment "When you are well," says the proverb, "seek not to better your condition, "else you may, hereafter, covet what you now despise." A man who writes a book, stakes his whole reputation on its success The stigma of unsuccessful authorship follows a man through life.

Mr. Bristed has written two books. The first was a long, learned, prosy description of the five years he spent at Cambridge, bristling with Greek, and interlarded with all the slang terms of that fast University. It gave minute discriptions of "little goes," and "great goes," and "coaches," and "triposes;" was adorned with biographies of Dons and Proctors, whose names then first sounded outside their halls-and interminable accounts of suppers with noblemen, authorising the suspicion that Mr. Bristed took short-hand notes while his friends "caroused potations deep "-contained half a play of Sophocles, hashed up in short bits-and aimed at establishing one plain truth, viz: that he, the writer, was no less superior to the majority of his rivals at the studies usually pursued at college, than at riding a vicious horse, or seeing the end of a hard night. In fact, it was just such a book as any dull student might have written, before intercourse with the world had rubbed off the dust of his class room, and we are safe in asserting, that outside the college walls, it has not been read through by a dozen persons.

The work now before us is one of a different cha racter. Some time ago, Frazer's Magazine was in a drooping condition. Maginn and Frasor were dead; Carlyle was lazy, and moderately "used up: Kingsley was resting on his ill gotten laurels, and disseminating cheap irreligion among the lowe classes; Broderip was stingy of his amusing sketch es. The editor began to tremble for his subscription list. Contributors must be had at any price. luntary manuscripts were no longer consigned to the drawer, facetiously termed "the tomb," because papers once buried therein, their resurrection to day light was only expected by men of strong faith; young engineer officers, and other army men of idle habits and literary tastes, were coaxed into scribbling lively tales; expresses were sent off to the seats of learning, to beat up the least ponderous of the Fellows and Masters, and the most talented among the under graduates. Shortly afterwards, a paper, entitled "Sketches of American Society," appeared, and was followed, in due course, by nine others.

They were much read in England, and have been republished, more than once, we believe, on this side the Atlantic

The unsophisticated reader cannot readily account for this popularity. The work, as it lies before us, is neither a novel, nor a sketch of travel, nor in the strict acceptation of the term, an essay on the manners and customs of American society. There is no plot, no interest : the style is excessively careless, slang terms and vulgar expressions abounding in every page. Thus, in the preface, (p 8,) we have adies who are "well up in dancing," meaning, probably, ladies who are good dancers. A little further on (p. 21.) "It is a nice position altogether, that of Henry Masters," by which extraordinary sentence we are to understand that the social position of Henry Masters was enviable. Again, (p. 45.) "You could not do much more to Henry Masters, for he is got up to kill," which, after severe study, we have interpreted to mean that no improvement could be made in that gentleman's toilet. Further on, (p. 179.) "Masters appeared to have very little himself at that time," for, Masters was beside himself; and other similar barbarisms, which we have not time or space to particularize. In a cheap novel, these things might be passed over without notice; but in a work which has little to recommend it but its style, written by a man who writes and spouts Greek, we are entitled to demand the pure Anglo-Saxon. To use one of Mr. Bristed's own elegantidions, "it is next door to impossible" to admit a work couched in bably, ladies who are good dancers. A little further door to impossible" to admit a work couched such language to any higher station than

pantry.

Passons—Taking Mr. Braisted's preface, and his letter to Mr. N. P. Willis, as true statements of his design, we find he intended to sketch the customs of the Upper Ten Thousand in New York. We open the book, and we find the most interesting female character, Mrs. Masters, who is supposed to occupy a high position in the best Gothamite society, when introduced to Mr. Ashburner, an Englishman, beginning "to abuse England and the English to him, and to retail the old grievance of her husband being and to retail the old grievance of her husband being ning "to abuse England and the English to him, and to rotall the old grievance of her husband being plundered by Ensign Lawless, and the ungentlemanly behavior of Lawless pire on that occasion, and the voluminous correspondence that took place between him and Harry, which the Blunder and Bluster afterwards published in full, under the heading of 'American Hospitality and English Repudiation." We can only say, that if this is Mr. Bristed's idea of the behavior of a lady to her guest, a foreigner, our conception of the term is widely different from his. If this be a true picture of the refinement and politeness of the ladies of the Upper Ten, we thank God we are none of them. As we proceed, the characters of the unfortunate "set," whose chronicles Mr. Braisted has constituted himself, are admirably developed. The men spend their day in driving fast herses and ted has constituted himself, are admirably developed. The men spend their day in driving fast herses and drinking sherry cobblers. The ladies—the married ladies, be it understood—in flirtation. The nights are spent by both sexes in dancing. Polkas and cotillons, we are gravely told, are the most absorbing topics of conversation and subjects of thought among this class. A talent for dancing is a true passort into society. The dancing master being thus stamped as the "model man," minor peculiarities, such as the independence of the married ladies from all marital restraint, the utter repudiation of the parental voke by the young, and the cool indifference of the injured husbands and despised fathers, are mentioned by our author, rather as amiable eccentricities, than as flagrant symptoms of a corrupt state of morals. Marriages, says ble eccentricities, than as dagrant symptoms of a corrupt state of morals. Marriages, says Mr. Bristed, are always made for money, in our set, and he tacitly approves the custom. All married ladies, who can get a lover or two, firt openly with them, and he clothes the hideous vice in a most enchanting garb. Children treat their parants with contempt; and Mr. Bristed, by the mouth of his hero, Mr Masters, deems it a proof of independence and spirit. The decadegue thus summarily got rid of, it matters little what rule of conduct replaces it. Decomp now the latest and the conduct replaces it.

thing needful;" each step is described with borate minuteness. A knowledge of horse-flesh berate minuteness. A knowledge of horse-flesh may be considered the summit of human aspirations; at least one-fourth of the book is devoted to cutter and buggy races, and we are favored with the pedigree, height in hands, and points, of as many horses as would furnish a cavalry regiment. Or dress may become the standard of excellence—Stultz's heart would warm at some of Mr. Bristed's descriptions.

may become the standard of excellence—Stulte's heart would warm at some of Mr. Bristed's descriptions.

All this is very poor, silly work. It is worse. It is either a false description of the higher circles of society among us, and, in that case, a foul libel on respectable men and women; or it is true, and if so, common deceney ought to bid us veil a state of things that calls a blush to the cheek of every honest American. The men whom Mr Bristed describes as the leaders of fashion here—who call every one clae "blackguards"—are idle, dissolute, worthless wretches, a burden and a disgrace to the community. We cannot find a decent term to characterize the women whom he delights to paint.

That a gossiping chronicle of such society as this—especially when interspersed with amusing anecdotes, and occasional flashess of witt—should find readers, is, perhaps, no great matter of surprise. The circulation of Reynolds' infamous novels sufficiently attests the demand for scandal and immorality, both in Britain and on this continent. But the secret of the success of "The Upper Ten Thousand," in New York, is not due to that alone. We give Mr. Bristed credit for considerable tact, in having availed himself so largely of the depraved thirst of the multitude for scurrility and personal abuse. Who would not read a book, in which many of the most respectable men of New York are assailed and villified, the privacy of their domastic circle violated, and their honor wounded in the nicest point? Such a work is a perfect treasure to a chambermaid.

The victims of Mr. Bristed's shafts will probably

bolint: Sucu a work.

The victims of Mr. Bristed's shafts will probably care little about the attack. It is part of the duty of a public man, and a public journal, to submit to abuse with composure. Mr. B. may deny that possible with composure and a may deny that possible with composure. of a public man, and a public journal, to submit to abuse with composure. Mr. B. may deny that no-liticians are "honest men or gentlemen," he may boldly stamp newspaper editors as "blackguards;" while be it noticed, his hero, the only good cha-racter in the book, Masters, is constantly boasting of his writing for the papers—neither politicians nor editors will trouble their heads about the epi-thets.

Mr. Bristed is young, and, notwithstanding his acquaintance with the Greek socialists, has yet much to learn. As he grows older, he will, we trust, be more sparing of coarse language, and less indulgent to systematic departures from honest viscolate. Our pen has wandered to a greater length than

Our pen has wandered to a greater length than we intended, or than the character of the work before us warranted; but the republication of the "Upper Ten Thousand," in a popular form, called loudly for some notice at our hands. At all hazards, American literature "must be purified from this stain;" and though the very fact of our calling attention to its faults will increase its sale for a time, we may, perhaps, congratulate ourselves hereafter on having contributed to lower it from a pinnacle to which it ought never to have been raised.

Tribute to the Memory of Judge Sandford. At a Convention of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, and of the Justices of the Superior Court and Court of Common Pleas of the city of New York, held in the Senate Chamber, at the Capitol in the city of Albany, on the 4th day of August, 1852, for the purpose of reviving and amending the rules of the courts,

Mr. Justice DUER, from the Superior Court, in feeling and appropriate remarks, announced the death of his associate judge, Hon. Lewis H. Sandford, and moved the following resolutions, which, on being seconded by Mr. Justice Parker, were unamously adopted:-

adopted:—

Resolved, That the recent death of Mr. Justice Sandford, in the midat of an honorable and most useful career, in the prime of his life and the maturity of his powers, is deeply lamented by his brethren of the judiciary, who are now assembled, and is regarded by them, not quly as an irreparable loss to his family and friends, but as a public calamity. That while his family and personal friends cherish, in their grief, the remembrance of the virtues which he displayed in private life, and which won for him the eateen and love of all to whom he was intimately known, the public is called to deplore the loss of one of the most accomplished jurists and enlightened judges that, our State or age has produced, distinguished by the depth and accuracy of his professional learning and by the admirable skill and judgment with which it was applied; by his habits of patient inquiry and laborious research. mirable skill and judgment with which it was applied; by his habits of patient inquiry and laborious research; by his logical powers of scientific analysis, lucid development and exact discrimination; by his unremitting diligence, rigid impartiality, and stainless integrity, and in the public discharge of his judicial functions by the mingled dignity and snavity of a deportment that, while it conclinated affection, exacted obedience and suforced respect.

Pect.
Resolved. That in testimony of our respect to the me

Resolved. That in testimony of our respect to the memory of our deceased brother and of our grief for his loss, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for three months, and we recommend that the same period by the members of the judiciary and of the bar throughout the State.

Resolved. That an engrossed copy of these resolutions signed by all the Judges who are present, be transmitted to the bereaved family of the deceased with the assurance of our profound sympathy in their affliction, and of earnest hope and prayer that the God of mercy, who chastens those whom he loves, will in due season, pour into their hearts that full and abiding consolution which He alone can give.

Ie slone can give.

Resolved. That these resolutions be entered in the journal of our proceedings, and that the Chairman and Secretary cause them to be published, properly attested, in the newspapers of this city and of the city of New

D. P. Incrabsm, Chas. P. Daiy. Wm Mitchell. James J. Roosevelt Wm. W. Campbell.
Wm. H. Shanklan J.
Charles Mason,
Schuyler Crippen,
T. R. Strong,
W. F. Allen,
Amada J. Parker,
S. B. Strong, Moses Toggart, Rich'd P. Marvin. James G. Hoyt. F. W. Hubbard. Ira Harris. Jno. Duer.
A. B. Hand.
Daniei Pratt.
JOHN WILLARD, President. S. B. Strong, C. L. Allen,

NATHAN HAWARD, Jr., Secretary,
The undersigned Justices of the Superior Court, not having been present at the convention at which the proceeding resolutions were adopted, concur entirely in them, and unite in the expression of sympathy with the family of the deceased.

J. S. BOSWORTH.
J. S. BOSWORTH.

The demise of this distinguished gentleman, who forms the subject of our sketch, so deeply felt and deplored in our city, appears to be generally mourned by the community. Every day, we are receiving, through the public prints, manifestations of the admiration felt for him living, and the deep sorrow and regret experienced by his decease. To day we publish the beautiful tribute to his memory, passed by the convention of judges, at their late sersion in Albany, which session the deceased judge was earnestly solicited by his brethren to attend, so that they might be aided by his wisdom and experience, in the adoption of new rules for the better government of the different courts of this State, in the administration of justice and the practice of the law But death deprived them of the wisdom and experience of his mind. The resolutions are wall and suitably drawn. They offer no praise to his character as a man, to his abilities as a lawyer, or to his fame as a judge, not well and truly merited and richly deserved.

Judge Sandford we have known many years, and with admiration and satisfaction have we watched his rising greatness. The indefatigable energy and indomitable perseverance with which he applied simself, amid surrounding difficulties, to the arduous duties of his profession, as a lawyer, and the zeal, promptitude, and honesty which distinguished his career as a judge, have ever merited and obtained for him the approbation of all.
Judge Sandford was born at Ovid, Seneca county,

on Sth June, 1807, to which place his parents removed from Long Island in the early history of our State. His father was a physician of great skill and extensive practice, and was greatly respected and beloved. In the education of young Lewis, his father took great peide, and his paternal care and attention was particularly directed to the training and formation of his youthful mind. Preparatory to entering college, his father placed him at Augura to pursue a course of study, and on his return he entered Hamilton College, and afferwards gradu ated with considerable honor, at Union College, at

ated with considerable honor, at Onion College, at the early age of seventeen.

During the same year, he entered, as a student of law, the law office of Daniel Kellegg, Esq., at Skaneateles, Onondaga county, then one of the most able Western lawvers, and having the most extensive and varied practice of any lawyer in the Western counties; and so constantly, and with such deality, and with such fidelity, and assiduity, did the youthful student apply himself, that, during the third and last years of his term, he had the entire confidence of Mr. Keilegg, and the charge of his extensive venetice.

On his admission to the bar he established himself

at Skaneateles, where he continued the practice of the law, until he obtained distinction as a lawyer and the largest practice of any lawyer in Wester New York, and pursued his prefersion ancessfully and with his accustomed energy, until the year 1843, when he was elevated to the Bench as Assistant Vice Chancellor of the First Circuit.

At the time of his elevation to this important station, it was overburdened with a mass of accumulation of the secondary. accumulated business, which required all the energy and personerance of the young Channeller to hear, determine and disparses—but he was not appalled at the task—heakrunk not from the day, but fear-

lessly and untiringly, and even with alacrity, he applied himself to the duties of his official station, until his over-burdened calendar was entirely relieved. In this important office he continued until he was raised to the post of Vice Chancellor of the First Gircuit, by the ratirement of Vice Chancellor McCoun, which position he held until the Court of Chancery was abolished by law.

But his services could not be dispensed with—his active and accomplished mind and extraordicary energy, were needed in another tribunal, to aid in relieving it from an oppressed calendar—and he was accordingly elected a Justice of the Superior Court of the city of New York, which office he held at the time of his decease.

The community has suffered a great, yea, an irreparable loss, in the death of this distinguished geateman—and, while we mourn with them his loss, deeply do we sympathise with his widowed wife and affectionate children, who mourn the loss of a hus band and a father, cut off in the prime of life, and in the midst of a successful and useful career. How him tense their graife, bow deen their fealing. We can offer in the midst of a successful and useful career. How in-tense their grief, how deep their feeling. We can offer no consolation to a bereavement so severe, and can only ask them to follow the devout example of the only ask them to follow the devout example of the one they mourn, and place their hope and reliance on the Saviour Inserutable are the ways of Divine Providence to the dark ken of blind mortality—the veil is impenetrable to mortal eya. On Him, then, let them place their future hope, and pray for strength in the hour of adversity.

A short time before his decease, Judge Sandford had conferred on him by his Alma Mater, the homorary degree of Doctor of Laws, as a just appreciation of his high character as a man, and his attainments as a distinguished Jurist. But, ore it was publicly announced, he was insensible to mortal honor. His gentle spirit had flown to meet his Saviour and his God.

Our Canadian Correspondence.

Quebbe, August 10, 1852.

Proclamation Respecting Railroads—Good Investments for Capital-Prospects of the Session-Jonathan to be Bullied into Granting Reciprocity -A New Discriminating Tariff-Movements of Lord Elgin and the Ministry-Trip to the Saguenay-Manslaughter in a Lunatic Asylum-State of Trade, &c.

Last Saturday's Gazette contained an important proclamation. It was enacted, in the railway act o last session, that if, from any unforescen cause, the colonies should fail in obtaining from the imperial cabinet, the guarantee required to procure English capital to build the trunk line, the Governor should be at liberty to throw open the enterprise to private capitalists in this province and in the United States, and to advance provincial bonds for one half the amount required for any single line. It seems that our cabinet have only just decided that the negotiation with Sir John Pakington is a failure, and have come to the conclusion that, if the main trunk line is to be built at all, it must be by our own unaided efforts; so the proclamation notifies the world that the various sections of the road are at the disposal of capitalists,

 Ottawa line
 150

 Cobourg to Peterborough
 30

 Toronto to Barrie and Lake Huron
 95

 Toronto to Guelph and Goderich
 130

 Hamilten to Buffalo
 70

 Brantford to Buffalo
 72

 Brantford, Simcoe and Dover
 33

 Port Dover to Port Burwell
 45

 Port Burwell to Ingersoll
 35

 Port Stanley to London
 27

 Londos to Windsor
 120

Some of these lines are actually commenced. With the single exception of the first, I believe that all will pay fair dividends. Pray give your Wall street Crossuses a nudge. You may add, to show that Canada is not such a backward country, show that Canada is not such a backward country, that we are about cutting a canal round Sault Stemarie, which will compete successfully with the carbion the American side.

These are more sensible themes for newspaper arricles than the lishery troubles, which, I am happy to say, are beginning to be voted a bore. Our cousins

bluenoses are expending much wrath on the the bittenoses are expending much wrath on the subject. They throw their hats into the air, and clap their hands, whenever a fresh prize is brought in—and yow the most horrible vengeance if the manufacturers of Birmingham and Manchester betray them, through fear of a war with the United States. They must have all their ood to themselves. Magnific so with propries are horriging as this. States They must have all their cod to themselves. Mest while, sensible people are begining to think that the difficulty will not be settled without a new

treaty.

Lyon Mackenzie, and some of the other clear grit leaders, are attempting to make a stir about the speakership of the House, and Mr. Papineau will certainly be proposed. But the general voice of public opinion pronounces him impracticable, and there is no reason for doubting that Mr. J. McDonell will be about.

will be chosen.

I have reason to believe that the cabinet have rewill be chosen.

I have reason to believe that the cabinet have resolved on taking a decided stand with Lord Derby on the abstract right, or rather the constitutional right, of Canada to settle and arrange the Clergy Reserve question, and will demand that the power be immediately conceded to the colony. A bill to extend the franchise will be introduced at an early period of the session—and if the bill to increase the representation cannot be carried, an attempt will be made, it is said, to legislate by a majority, and the House will call upon the imperial cabinet to ratify the act, notwithstanding the act of union. I have the best authority for stating that a series of retaliatory measures will be introduced, to compel Congress to grant us reciprocity—such will be a new tariff, imposing ten per cent additional on all goods imported from the States, and a higher rate of tolls on American vessels passing through the Canadian canals.

canals. Mr. Holmes, of Montreal, has been in town for som days. He applied to the government for a loan of \$200,000 to the city of Montreal, for the relief of the sufferers by the fire; and I am happy to be enabled to say, that there is no doubt of his success. A measure will be introduced into Parliament early in the ensuing session, to authorize the Governor to issue debentures to that amount, redeemable in twenty-five or thirty years, and bearing interest at eight per cent.

ight per cent.

Lord Elgin has gone to Lake St. Peter, to inspect

Lord Eigin has gone to Lake St. Peter, to inspect the works now going on for the deepening of the channel. It is to be hoped that his Excellency will discover the atrocious folly of throwing thousands of pounds every year into the lake, in order to secop out a channel, which the slimy flow of the St. Lawrence obliterates in a few months.

Most of the ministry have left Quebec for the Saguensy, to brace their energies for the conflicts of the session. A more delightful trip, with an invigorating plunge into the cold salt water, and a study of the fresh ocean breeze, cannot well be imagined. The sail down the St. Lawrence is itself a marvel. A river twenty and tweny-five miles wide, studded with islands, and bounded on either side by smiling fields, and bright, happy little villages, with twinkling steeples shining in the distance—fleets of heavy laden vessels, with bellied sails—shooals of porpoises sporting lazily around their bows, while herds of seals low mournfully on the barren rocks—this is a sight which cannot be enjoyed everywhere. Some few travellers leave the streamer tooks—this is a sight which cannot be en-oyed everywhere. Some few travellers leave the teamer at Malbeire, a neat little village on the oorth shore, some ninety miles from Quebec, thers at Kakonna, a little lower down, on the outh shore; but all the Americans, and not a few lanadians, dread the landing in open boats, with a lunge into the surf, or a ride on the back of a fout habitant, at the end, and, after a visit to ladoussaid, once the capital of Canada, now. Sout habitant, at the end, and, after a visit to Tadoussai, once the capital of Canada, now a mere assemblage of half a dozenfluts, at the mouth of the Saguenay, and a few hours spent in awe and wonder as the steamer ascends the Saguenay river, between stupendous ridges of granite, sometimes 2,000 feet high, return the same trip to Quebec. Few who have spent a day or two on an excursion like this, can readily forget it. Such scenery is not often repeated in nature. iten repeated in nature.

Considerable excitement prevails at Toronto, in

consequence of recent disclosures respecting the management of the lunatic asylum in that city. It has long been assailed with great violence by the press; but no steps appear to have been taken by the press; but no steps appear to have been taken by the managers to correct the abuses. It would appear that during the absence of the medical superintendent, a young man of good family, who was an inmate of the institution, was bled, and whether from care lessness or want of skill, the blood was allowed to flow till the man died.

The Toronto protectionists, whose petition for the removal of the 1s. duty on Canadian grain I noticed in a previous letter, have been told that the ministry can hold out to them no hopes of their prayer being granted.

This year's emigration has been necessarily

This year's emigration has been unusually healthy. At the present moment there are only two air's persons in the hespital at Grosse Isle. This is absoluted to the new regulations respecting pas-

acheer vessels.

Alp to last Saturday, the number of arrivals on Mily vessels, against 790 arrived at the same portlast year. The number of feet of white nin manural was 17,500,000.

Gradacona.

THE BAL COSTUME AT CAPEMAY.

The First of the Fancy Dress Season. &c., &c., &c.

CAPE ISLAND, August 18, 1852. Mr. EDITOR-Wherefore is it, Monseigneur, that while you retain special correspondents in all parts of the world, in China and Poru, in Lisbon and Saoramento, in London and Sydney, in Paris and Port au Prince, in Northern Europe and Southern America, may be in Siberia and Timbuetoo, you could not send a fitting one to do justice to the grand fancy ball of Cape May? Cape May, that most desirable of all summer residences—the maritime resort of plodding farmers and money making citizens-the prosent scene of constant festivities-that may be

considered one of the lungs of your own Gotham, distant from it only about one hundred miles, on th highway to your sister Quaker city. Cape May, the Mecca of invalids—the summer bazaar of fashionthe living panorama of all that is beautiful and rea fancy ball came off in the "Kursaal," on this jewel

of an island, that could scorcely be beaten any where With the description of the "Kurssal," so named after a celebrated building devoted to nearly similar purposes, in Wiesbaden, in Western Germany, with its rich and varied decorations—with the imaginary garden—with the scenes of mere than fairy enchantment—with the most complete illusory effect—with the coup d'aril, in short, that baffles all description—I shall not trouble you on this occasion; for your last year's reporter did it so graphically, that any thing more said would be superogatory. One gratifying feature, however, I must mention—one that Sydney Smith, the facetious dean, would have termed "the moral sublime"—the virious houses on this occasion were as one. The Mansion and the Columbia gave to each other the right hand of fellowship, the United States did not vex Congress Hall, nor did the Atlantic frown on the Ocean. When the orchestra gave the soul stirring "note of preparation," the spectacle on the floor was such as is usually seen on similar occasions. The past and the present—the polished and the ubcultivated—the high and the low—the chaste and the grotezque—the unobtrusive neat and the tawdry vulgar—presented a tableau vivant that was animating and amusing. Here was the Russian bear, and there the Turkish insinzary—bre after a celebrated building devoted to nearly simithe groteque—the unobtrusive near and the tawdry vulgat—presented a tableau vivant that was animating and amusing. Here was the Russian bear, and there the Turkish janizary—here the haughty English, and there the lowly Savoyard. On one hand froze the inhabitant of equatorial regions, and on the other melted the denizen of the arctic zone. Cowled monks and fashionable debauchees, brave soldiers and cowardly courtiers, ancient Romans and modern Greeks, all mingled in most admirable disorder. The costumes, for the most part new, were furnished by Mr. John G. Taylor, of No. 58 Prince street, of your city; the scenery was by Mr. Peter Grain, Jr.; the decorations by fairy hands. Messrs, Ludiam & Hooper, of the Mansion House, assumed all responsibilities. Mr. Thomson Reynolds, of Philadelphia, Mr. Solomons, of New York, and the other members of the committee, exerted themselves uncersingly to give due élat to the ball. So many opposing interests united, men of different vocations, residents of various localities, and characters of every age and nation, acting in concept. due éclat to the ball. So many opposing interests united, men of different vocations, residents of various localities, and characters of every age and nation, acting in concert, gave an augury of that time which we have been frequently informed is coming, "when the lion and the lamb," &c. Most of the participants in the festivities of the occasion, being from Philadelphia, no mention is made of the residencer, except when hailing from other places. Only the most prominent characters are given; many of the balance could not be deciphered by your corrospondent, nor could they decipher themselves. No indifferent adjunct to the occasion was the conversation in the costuming room, while selecting the different dresses. "I want to have that coat," (an English fox hunter's,) "and those boots," (the buskins of Richard III) "O, la me," said a most fascinating miss, searce out of her teens, "how shall I get this low crowned hat to stick on my head?" "Wafer it on," said her cavalier. "That would not keep it long there," said she; "suppose I nail it on." "Your head is too soft for the rail to hold, Miss," was the gallant reply. A description of the costumes is as follows:—

Mr T. Reynolds first sustained the character of the Earl of Leiceater, attired in searlet velvet, trimmed with gold. Then a rich Greek dress, and lastly, plain cutter's clothes.

Mrs. T. Reynolds was attired in a chaste Greek

med with gold. Then a rich Greek dress, and lastly, plain citizen's clothes.

Mrs. T. Reynolds was attired in a chaste Greek costume, and looked the character admirably.

Mr. Jenkins appeared as a Knight of Maita.

Miss Carr as a Greek girl, and daneed admirably.

Mr. E. N. Carr, of Baltimore, was the Chinese clown, and acted as well as dressed the character.

Mrs Carr also took a Chinese part.
Mrs Carr also took a Chinese part.
Mrs Carr asde a very becoming Gipsy.
Mr Jacoby appeared as an Italian.
Mr. Prince as Henry Quatre.
Miss A. Walkins as Jean of Arc.
Mr J. F. Mitchell wore a Quaker dress—state—

fully.
Captain Harrison, of New Orleans, donned the dress of a Spanish Don, and, with his portly figure, fitted the character well
Mr. Charles Elias was a Mexican Guerrilla—only

for this evening.

Miss Clark was a Countess, also, for same length
of time.

Miss Cruze were a Highland dress, and with her
Miss Cruze were a housely and her helt, she only needed a little stature to have been a complete per-

oration of Helen McGregor.

Mr. L. Harwood, Jr., of the Columbia House, took an active part as Christopher Columbus, but seemed fender of the Scottish highlands than of trans-

atlantic discoveries.

Major Snevely, the efficient superintendent of the vast Mount Vernon enterprise, wore a Spanish court dress, and blended the stately manner of the Don with the courtesy of the gentleman.

Mrs Sneveley was une paysanne charmante, and were the low crowned, broad brimmed, pensant's bat, with the nonchalant air of a lady of ton.

The Misses Jack, of Brooklyn, appeared in tasty New York dinner dresses. A style well suited to such an occasion, but hardly appreciated by those who are all for glare.

Miss Sarah Jane Canning appeared in the Cachuca dress.

dress.
Miss Mary Galbraith was a most winning, unas-

Miss Mary Galbrath was a most winning, unassuming Quakeress.

Mr. Bose appeared as a duke.
Miss Green as a French peasant.
Mrs Souders wore a Spanish dress.
Mrs Harris was Haydee.
Mr C. Souders wore a Turkish dress—scarlet jecket and straw colored trowsers.
Mr. W. Souders represented St. Pierre—dress, black velvet, slashed with purple satin, and trimmed with gold.

with gold.

Mr. J. Wilson assumed the Indian character.

Mr. Cameron was costumed as Richard III.

Mr. Boice, of the Cape Island City Bank, was at

Mr. Boice, of the Cape Island City Bank, was attired in a rich Turkish dress.

Mr. Peterson only dressed—acted not—the profligate Earl of Rochester.

Mr. Lyon were a rich Greek dress.

Miss Dohnert personated the "Maid of Athens."

Mr. Massey represented the "Maid of Athens."

Miss Charlotte Hughes, of Cape Island, created a tremendous sensation as the "Fille du Regiment"

The naïvité of manner with which she supported the character was most bewitching, so King Charles acknowledged, who received more damage about the neighborhood of his heart than did his unfortunate prototype from Cromwell, at the battle of

nate prototype from Cremwell, at the battle o

Naseby. Mr. A. B. Patterson, of Baltimore, was costumed in an appient court crees

Mr. Brown was "Don Bazan"—black velvet,
trimmed with gold, and slashed with straw-color

Mr. Cooper personated "King Charles"-black velvet, trimmed with bugles.

Mr. Collins appeared as "Romeo"—white, trimmed with silver, slashed with bine—an excellent

disguise.

Mr. Joseph McMakin, of the Atlantic, appeared as a "cowled monk," but he evidently had not fully renounced this world and the things thereof, as he refused to confess or bless your correspondent

dress.
Master Louis was attired as a page, and Master Charles and Miss. Liazie McMakin, as "Highland l and Lassie " diss Serah M. McMakin personated a lady of the

ithout the "almighty dime."

Mrs. McMakin wors an elegant Spanish court

Miss Suran at. Assessable personated a lady of the English court, and had she been accustomed to tread the halls of Buckingham palaca, or Windsor Castle, she could not have carried her head higher, or named with more stately dignity.

Miss Ayres, of Burlington, assumed the character of a French peasant, and Miss Abby that of a Greek

Mr. Shackford, of St. Louis, was a stalmart knight,

Mr. Shackford, of St. Louis, was a stalwart knight, and Mrs. Shackford a charming Bloomer.

Mr. Warren, the elegant attache of the Columbin Bonse, appeared as Patrick O'Rafforty, and flourished his shillelegh to the admiration of all beholders. This character was ably saxained, and the only regret was that a pressure of business prevented an earlier advent into the ball room.

The Misses F——, of Philadelphia, graced the room with their pressure, but did not otherwise participate in the festivities of the night; their sable weeds admonishing them of the impropriety of so doing.

so doing.

Lastly, your reporter and many others appeared is that character most difficult to be sustained—a gentiamen—to what purpose "all trying time." says my Lore Banefield, "can alone determine." Hunprehent; who, I is to be regretted, only

At a suitable bour the commany separated; but the managers, and a few others, had additional

duties to perform—namely, to discuss the support plentifully supplied by the lessees of the Manager House. I shall not trouble you with all the with things that were said and those that were left unsaid, but simply state that, as in duty bound, the gentlemen toasted "The Press." Of course, as the Nagoleon of the American press, you must consider yourself included. The managers had now discharged their duty, and they left to the press its share—the press, which is to carry the news of this ball to the banks of the Ganges, and the gorges of the Sierra Nevada—which will present to the saloons of the "West End," and to the log cabin on the frontier, the same intelligence—that will make that, long after it is old to the participants thereof, new to others, as it stops, stage by stage, on thereof, new to others, as it stops, stage by stage, on its circuit round the world.

The following was the list of managers:
SANCEL WEITERILL, Eq., of Battimore, Floor

Hon. James Green, New S. Solomons, Esq., New York. C. J. Wolbert, Esq., Phila- H. Gerker, Esq., Philadd. delphia.

Captain Harrison, New J. W. Emmitt, Esq., Philadelphia

J. Derbyehire, Esq., Philadelphia

L. Harwood, Jr., Cape Island.

-Grand March. 4.—Plain Waltz.
-Plain Quadrille. 5.—Plain Quadrille. 6.—Plain Quadrille.
7.—Polka and Schottishe 9.—Polka Quadrille.
Waitz.

10.-Plain Quadrille. 11 -- Plain Waltz. REPRESIMENTS.
iz. 16.—Polka Waltz.
17.—Plain Quadrille 14.—Schottishe Waltz. 15.—Plain Quadrille.

15.—Plain Quadrille.

18.—Polta Quadrille.

19.—Pla n Quadrille.

Waitz.

21.—March
A LOOKER ON.

Theatsteal and Musical. Theatrical and Musical.

Bowers Theatric.—Macallister's magic feats continue
to attract crowds to the Bowers. This will be his hat
week in New York therefore, we presume, the hou e
will be crowded every night for we never saw audiences
more highly delighted or surprised, than those which
attend his corress. The programme which he offers tonight comprises many new feats.

Beauty Theatric.—Prof. Anderson, the Wigard of

night comprises many new feats.

Broadway Theathe.—Prof. Anderson, the Wizard of the North will conclude his engagement at the Broadway this week. His entertainments have given great satisfaction, and have always been engerly attended. Mr. Eytinge, the Prefessor's agent, will take a benefit on Saturday evening next—several artists of high standing have volunteered.

Niblo's Garden.—Burton, the unrivalled comedian, is to repeat his extremely popular characters of Timothy Toodie and Toby Tramp again this evening, in the dramas of the "Toodies" and the "Mummy" His personation of those characters has been received with great celat, and the theatre is always well filled. Those who desire comfortable seats this evening should go carly.

National Theathe.—The entertaining drams, of

desire somfortable seats this evening should go early.

NATIONAL THEATRE—The entertaining drams, of
"Harvest Home," in which Mr. Couldock will sustain
his much admired character of Caleb Restel will be represented at the National this evening together with the
amusing drams, of the "Jacobite," which will introduce
Sir William Don in the character of John Duck. Profersor Honey and son are to repeat their astonishing
feats of equilibrium.

eats of equilibrium

Castle Garden.—The French Opera Comique and Vaudeville Company announce two vaudevilles for this evening, entitled "Croque Poules," and "Un Monsieur qui Suit les Femmes," The benefit of Mms. Fleury Jolly is to come off to morrow evening—the opera, styled "Ne Touchez pas a la Reine." will be represented, and the four sisters Rouseett will appear in several beautiful dances. The grand opera of "Zampa, or the Marble Bride," will shortly be produced.

American Museum.—The performances of White's Serenaders are attracting crowds to the lecture room of this establishment every afternoon and evening. They offer a rich programme for to day.

Christy's Opera House.—Christy's popular band of

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE.—Christy's popular band of ministrels are, as usual, attracting and delighting large assemblages. The selection which they have provided for this evening comprises many of their best songs and

Innecs.

Woon's Minstries.—The new song styled "Poor Uncu

Woon's Minstrels.—The new song styled "Poor Uncte Tom," which this favorite band of Ethiopian delineators nightly sing, has become quite popular with the public. Last night the hall was fuil, and it was received with marked applause. It will be repeated to-night.

Brooklyn Muskum.—The benefit of Mr. McDowall will come off to morrow evening at this popular resort. The pieces selected are, "The Lady of Lyons," and "Perfec-tion." The beneficiary has been many years connected with the dramatic profession, and is entitled to a liberal patronage on this occasion.

Domestic Miscellany.

A young lady, by the name of Stephenson, was drowned while bathing at the beach, in Newport, Tuesday. She was walking in the surf with a ledytaller than herself, said lost her footing. The body was recovered the same coming. sud lost her footing. The body was recovered the same evening.

Mrs. Lydia P. Thompson, wife of Zadok Thompson Ecq. of Taunton left her house on Wednesday night, is a deranged state of mind, and about half an hour after being missed, her lifeless body was found floating in the river.

Capt. Isaac Anderson, of British schooner Orion, which arrived at Boston, on the 20th ult, from Trinidad Cubs, has been missing for about a week part. He had received his freight money, and paid some of it away, but when ast seen, had between 500 and 600 dollars about him. In he mean time his vessel has been strached for some domands against her. He owned part of the vessel. Mrs. Clay has presented a massive gold seal ring—a fa-vorite of Mr. Clay's—to the Rev. Edward F. Berkley of Lexington, Ky., who received Mr. Clay into the church,

tended.

Mr. P. Hergesheimer, while fishing from a boat near
Burlington on Monday, was drowned. Several unsuecessful efforts were made to save him by his friends, who
were also unable to recover the body.

w baptism, and whose ministrations he co

Spurious twenty dollar notes on the Farmer's Bank, of Lancaster, are in circulation. Vignette, a large sheaf of grain; on left end a female feeding an eagle.

At St. Louis, on Wednesday night, the pork house of Mr Matthias Steitz, together with several small tenements adjoining, was totally destroyed by fire. A quantity of lard and salt which was stored in the building was also consumed.

also consumed.

The Leckport Covarier states that the late Judge De Veaux left the bulk of his property, amounting to over \$200.000 for the establishment and endowment of an educational institution at Mt. Eagle a point on the Niagara river, about three miles below the Falls.

ra river, about three miles below the falls.

Five slaves have been stolen from Mr. C. Q. Armstrong, of St. Louis—a gir of 18 a woman of 25, and three obdidren, supposed to have been abducted by two white men.

The Buffalo Advertiser says:—We saw a company of emigrants, on Wednesday, with a bandfat of sparious tickets, procured at some of the swindling offices east. If we had a few more commissioners of emigration, a few more agents, and a few more licensed runners, there could scarcely anybody get through without being robbed.

A man named Isnac Welch, a pediar by occupation, while in the act of sutting down at his boarding house in Rochester, on Wednesday, fell upon the floor and died. He was considerably advanced in years.

Two men were arrected in St. Louis on Monday, who

Two men were arrested in St. Louis on Monday who had in their possession nearly \$700 of admirably executed counterfeit 10's and 20's of the State Bank of Ohio, 50's on the Northern Bank of Kentucky, and 100's on the State Bank of Indiana. They had attempted to pass some of the 10's at several places and to these circumstances are the public indebted to their arrest.

William Giban, whose feet in the several places are the public indebted to their arrest.

William Gibson, whose family reside in Fayette street, Albany, put an end to his own life by suiting his throat on Thursday.

on Thursday.

The steamer John Q Adams, from Cheinnati, arrived at St. Louis on Thursday, with 77 recruits, who after remaining a thert time at Jefferson barraels, will be sent to Santa Fc.

maining a thert time at Jefferson barraeks, will be sent to Santa Fc.

Mr. James W. Woodraff Frq., who has been for many years connected with the First Presbyterian church, at Elizabethtown, N. J., has been compelled to resign; and the members of the congregation on Thursday evening, as a teken of the high estimation in which they regarded him, presented him with a silver tea service.

George W. Allen made an assemit on Job Winsor, in Providence, on the 12th inst., and stabbed him so badly that his life is despatred of. Allen is night awaiting the result. The Providence Post says that his trouble originated on account of Winsor's having refused to pay Allem a gambling debt, to retailate for which, Alice caused Winsor to be procedured for gambling.

A considerable part of the business section of Eikhart, Ind. was burned on the 7th inst. Newton's hotel, the stores of Messas, Davenport, Enidem. Strong, Cooper and Chapman, were destroyed. Whole loss estimated at \$60,000. A considerable partion was insured.

The Ohio State Agricultural Fair will be held in Cleveland on Wednesday, Tharacay and Friday, the 15th, 16th, and 17th of September next.

Peter Salt, a resident of Warren county. Ohio, was ridden on a radi recently, by his neighbors, for shamefully abusing his wife.

abusing his wife.

The new charter of the city of Alexandria Va. was accepted by a popular vote—t2 majority—ou Wednes-

cepted by a popular vote—to inspority—on wednesday.

Crime is on the increase in Jersey City. The jail is full and will have to be enlarged or they will soon have no place to put the increased number of offenders in.

A house was burned at Sackville. N. S., last week, belonging to Mr Charlos Bulmer. His daughter and two grand children perished in the flames.

The Cincinnati Gazette says that twenty two head of the cattle are new in this city, or route for Mexico.

On Thursday atternoon last a most terrific hall storm passed along the vailey of the Opequen destroying large fields of corn, a number of fire orchards, timber, fem-ing, &c.

The steamer Timour No 2 sunk at Beonvilla on the Missouri river, on the right of the 20th ult. She strack a sneg, and at last accounts was likely to prove a total

RENEWAL OF THE OVERER DIFFICULTIES —A meating was held at Upper find way on the 20th ult. David S. Crutz. chairman, and Augustus Coddington, secretary, to consider measures for protecting orsters in Rahway river. It was no dived that the citizens of Essex and Middle extweet while the citizens of Essex and middle extweet which have been another divide the remarks of opening the automated of opening he and intent to protecting and that the cotton was not regarded by at untitionally feeting, but the necessarily of protecting those rights.